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Rift Valley Local Empowerment for Peace (LEAP II)

First Quarterly Report
July 4, 2010 – September 30, 2010

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

A-STEP	Africa Sports and Talents Empowerment Program
CD	Country Director
DC	District Commissioner
DPC	District Peace Committee
EWS	Early Warning Systems
ICC	International Criminal Court
LEAP	Local Empowerment for Peace Program
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOU	Memorandum of understanding
NSIS	National Security and Intelligence Service
PC	Program Coordinator
PM	Program Manager
PO	Program Officer
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
UNOCHA	United Nations Office of Coordination and Humanitarian Affairs
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In December 2007, Kenya descended into political violence following disputed presidential elections between incumbent President Mwai Kibaki's Party of National Unity (PNU) and Raila Odinga's opposition Orange Democratic Movement (ODM). The political clash was reinforced by ethnic tensions among Kikuyu, Kalenjin, and Luo, with the PNU drawing its base of support largely from Kikuyu and the ODM from Luo and Kalenjin. The epicenter of the violence was in the Rift Valley dominated by Kalenjin. A power-sharing arrangement brokered by former UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan ended the violence and both parties now coexist in an uneasy coalition government. While the violence has subsided, many of the underlying causes of Kenya's post-election crisis, such as competition over land, deep poverty, widespread unemployment, youth alienation, and political manipulation of grievances remain.

The period under review saw the ratification and promulgation of a new constitution after a successful and largely peaceful referendum. This electoral success was followed by professionally conducted by-elections in four constituencies, showing signs that the electoral process, one of the most divisive and key causes of conflicts in Kenya, may be getting better.

During this first quarter of the program implementation, Mercy Corps established two program offices in Kericho and Nakuru, hired new program staff and posted them to their respective stations. Mercy Corps conducted a baseline survey, conflict assessment and mapping in three districts and conducted four conflict management and consensus-building trainings for district leaders. The reconstitution of Eldoret East district peace committee in collaboration with the National steering committee was completed. During this quarter, the LEAP II team has developed close ties with the local authorities, including the District Commissioners and Officers in Nakuru, Molo, Nandi North, Keiyo North and Keiyo South, respective Peace Committees and stakeholders involved in peacebuilding such as elders, chiefs and NGOs/CBOs.

Key activities planned for the next quarter include conflict management and consensus building trainings for district leaders. Dialogue forums for district leaders and one multi-district and regional dialogue forum will be conducted. Mercy Corps will also commence capacity assessments for the local partners and the YSHGs using its LINCIS (Localizing Institutional Capacity in Sudan) assessment and training materials.

I. PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Following Kenya's disputed presidential elections that triggered an explosion of violence killing 1500, and displacing over 600,000 people Mercy Corps is implementing a 2 year Local Empowerment for Peace program (LEAP II) to build up on the gains made in the first phase of the program, that was implemented between January 2009 and July 2010. The over-arching goal of LEAP II is to strengthen the ability of local, district, and provincial structures to address the causes of post-election violence and promote sustainable peace and reconciliation. The proposed activities will help the civil society, political, business and government leaders strengthen their ability to work together to resolve tensions that led to violence. It is scaling community level activities up to include district and regional dialogues with key leaders and increasing the number of reconstruction and development projects. LEAP II is being implemented in 8 districts

including Eldoret West, Eldoret East, Wareng, Nandi North, Molo, Keiyo, Kericho West and Kericho East.

II. PROGRAM PROGRESS

A. Cumulative Progress Overview

Indicator	Overall target by End of Program	This quarter	Cumulative	% to date
<i>Goal: Strengthen the ability of local structures to address causes of post-election violence and promote sustainable peace and reconciliation in the Rift Valley province</i>				
# of people reached through completed USG supported community based reconciliation	3,500	0	0	0%
Objective 1: Strengthen sustainable mechanisms for conflict mitigation and reconciliation				
1.1a # of conflict assessment reports/maps	5	6	6	120%
1.2a # of peace-building structures established or strengthened with USG assistance that engaged conflict-affected citizens in peace and/reconciliation processes (Indicator no. 188)	8	2	2	25%
1.2b # Number of public fora/educational events to teach public about peace process.	20 by Feb. 2011, 40 by EoP	0	0	0%
1.2c % change in survey respondents reporting “strong” local mechanisms for conflict mitigation, peace and reconciliation	75%	0%	0%	0%
1.3a # of people trained in conflict mitigation/resolution skills with USG assistance (Indicator no. 106)	300	251 ¹	251	84%
1.3b # of disputes resolved by program participants.	32	0	0	0%

¹ 1 conflict assessment report and 1 conflict map was developed for each district for the 3 districts assessed (Nandi North, Keiyo South and Keiyo North). This made a total of 6 against 5 planned (120% achieved). The 9 districts against 8 planned (113%) have one DPC each undergoing restructuring and strengthening. 251 out of the targeted 300 people (84%) have been trained in conflict mitigation/resolution skills with USG assistance.

Indicator	Overall target by End of Program	This quarter	Cumulative	% to date
1.4a # of USG-supported facilitated events geared toward strengthening understanding among conflict-affected groups (Indicator no. 110)	32	0	0	0%
1.4b # of people attending USG assisted facilitated events that are geared toward strengthening understanding among conflict-affected groups. (Indicator no. 111)	240	0	0	0%
1.5a # of USG programs supporting a conflict and/or fragility early warning system and/or response mechanism (Indicator no. 107)	8	0	0	0%
1.6a % increase in level of interaction among district and regional forum participants	25%	0%	0%	0%
Objective 2: Sponsor community dialogues and implement joint development projects that build bridges among divided communities and demonstrate tangible benefits to cooperation.				
2.1a # of USG-supported facilitated events geared toward strengthening understanding among conflict-affected groups. (Indicator no. 110)	64	0	0	0%
2.1b # of people attending USG-assisted facilitated events geared towards strengthening understanding and mitigating conflict between groups (Indicator no. 111)	2,400	0	0	0%
2.2a # of joint reconstruction projects implemented that benefit conflict-affected communities	20 by end of year 1, 64 by End of Program	0	0	0%
2.2b % change of survey respondents reporting increased engagement in joint activities with members from other communities	50%	0	0	0%
2.3a # of joint monitoring teams established	64	0	0	0%
Objective 3: Support youth integration and address a key cause of violence through youth leadership training and income generation activities				

Indicator	Overall target by End of Program	This quarter	Cumulative	% to date
3.1a % change in local partner's and YSHGs in overall organizational capacity score through 6 key areas of organizational capacity	Baseline + 1 pt; overall and in each area	0%	0%	0%
3.1b % change in amount raised in contributions to support partner and YSHG activities.	Baseline + 40%	0	0	0%
3.2a # of young people who complete leadership, consensus building and economic skills building training	480	0	0	0%
3.2b % change young people who report using skills to address a challenge in their lives	75%	0%	0%	0%
3.3a # of cash-for-work sites where 'connector' (re) construction projects have been implemented	40	0	0	0%
3.3a # of youth who participate in cash-for-work projects that bring young people together across ethnic lines	600	0	0	0%
3.3b % change in young people who feel they are making a positive contribution to their community	75%	0%	0%	0%
3.4a # of income generating projects implemented	40	0	0	0%
3.4a # of youth who participate in implementing income generating projects	200	0	0	0%
3.4b # of private sector mentors engaged	20	0	0	0%
3.4b % Youth Self-Help Group members achieving greater economic independence as a result of income generation activities	60%	0%	0%	0%
3.5a # of USG-assisted public information campaigns to support peaceful resolution of conflicts	8	0	0	0%

B. Program Interventions

Together with its local partners, Mercy Corps is implementing a 2 year \$1.7 Million program to build on recent gains in Peace building efforts in Rift Valley by addressing key remaining challenges. The Local Empowerment for Peace (LEAP II) in Kenya's Rift Valley is building on Mercy Corps' USAID-funded Local Empowerment for Peace program (LEAP I) that was implemented in the larger Uasin Gishu and Kericho districts between January 2009 and July 2010. The program has expanded into Keiyo, Nandi, and Nakuru. The over-arching goal of LEAP II is to strengthen the ability of local, district, and provincial structures to address the causes of post-election violence and promote sustainable peace and reconciliation.

Mercy Corps is pursuing this goal through three related objectives: 1) strengthening sustainable mechanisms for conflict mitigation and reconciliation; 2) supporting community dialogues and implementing joint development projects that build bridges among divided communities and demonstrate tangible benefits to coexistence; and 3) supporting youth integration and addressing a key cause of violence through youth leadership training, small scale cash-for-work community reconstruction projects, and income generation activities.

In July 2010, Mercy Corps identified and established offices in Nakuru and Kericho, hired new staff and made contact with key stakeholders in all the new districts. Over the last three months of program implementation, Mercy Corps managed to establish strong community links and generated a reference data base of district leaders, business personalities, local government authorities, peace and development actors and politicians in all LEAP II districts. To date, collective planning and discussions on partnership and activity rollout have been concluded in all the districts.

The operations of Mercy Corps' M&E office started upon hiring the program M&E officer. This has seen efficiency in the development of program M&E framework and workplans. To date, baseline survey, conflict assessment and mapping have been completed. A monitoring matrix template for activity reporting has been generated. Two reporting tools, dispute resolution form and peace building projects monitoring form have been developed to help collect quantitative and qualitative data on key peace related initiatives and projects respectively. These forms were first applied during the district leaders' trainings in Molo and Kericho. Much more quality programming is expected as LEAP II is set to gain from Mercy Corps global evaluation and assessment of poverty and conflict/fragility intervention program funded by USAID. In mid December our M&E officer will travel to Ethiopia for skills training that we believe will help enhance his program monitoring and evaluation skills. LEAP II continues to build on LEAP I achievements and in this spirit, monitoring and provision of technical support to youth income generation activities (IGAs) are ongoing. Lessons drawn from such field visits have seen increase in technical advice on good management of youth SMEs and group conflicts.

In the period between July and August 2010, a baseline survey was conducted to inform program implementation. The survey covered all the program districts. The divisions of Keiyo district into two (North and South) and Molo's separation from the larger Nakuru district increased the districts originally proposed by two. A sample of 150 respondents from each of the eight proposed districts was planned and actualized for the survey. Through trained enumerators, 65% of the questionnaires dispatched were completed and returned. Analysis was done and detailed report generated.

Conflict assessment and mapping for both Nandi and Keiyo districts was undertaken to establish key actors, their relationships and issues fueling violence. Due to the distinct nature of conflicts in the larger Keiyo, assessment and mapping for the split district was separated to take the newly created administrative boundaries into account. An average of 28 participants from each district were invited for the exercise that saw three conflict assessment reports and three conflict maps generated for Nandi North, Keiyo South, and Keiyo North districts. In Molo and Nakuru districts, rather than conducting another assessment and duplicating what already exists, Mercy Corps decided to adopt the readily available conflict assessment report by UNOCHA. This assessment was conducted prior to the referendum and is therefore up to date and applicable to LEAP II.

Cooperation between Mercy Corps and Internews in the line of conflict sensitive reporting is already established and strengthened with the opening of Internews offices in Eldoret town. Throughout program implementation, Internews will help in reporting and information dissemination of Mercy Corps program activities.

LEAP II Goal: Strengthen the ability of local structures to address causes of post-election violence and promote sustainable peace and reconciliation in the Rift Valley province

Objective 1: Strengthen sustainable mechanisms for conflict mitigation and reconciliation

Summary of Objective 1 Results
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 conflict assessments (Nandi, Keiyo, and Nakuru) and 2 stakeholder maps (Nandi and Keiyo) produced • District Peace Committees established and/or strengthened (# TBD in consultation with other USAID partners) • 32-40 district dialogue forums bring groups together to discuss resolve joint problems. • District leaders gain new leadership and consensus-building skills to resolve and address tensions • Early warning and response systems established • District and provincial leaders increase interaction through multi-district and regional forums.

Activity 1.1 Conflict assessments and stakeholder mapping:

The conflict assessment and stakeholder mappings for Nandi North, and Keiyo were done in September 2010. The exercises involved 70 people directly and another 40 indirectly. The activity was done in collaboration with the offices of the District Commissioners of the three districts and the District Peace Committees. This activity was done in the months of September 2010 in Nandi North, Keiyo North, and Keiyo South districts of Eldoret. It was preceded by a baseline survey undertaken in 10 districts of Rift Valley province. The ten districts covered in the baseline survey included: Eldoret West, Eldoret East, Wareng, Nandi North, Keiyo North, Keiyo South, Kericho East, Kericho West, Molo and Nakuru districts. The survey was conducted to complement the conflict assessment and mapping report that would together inform LEAP II program implementation. It also provided a basis on which indicators will be measured for program quality. Three major objectives were addressed through the survey i) finding out the existing systems for community conflicts transformation and management ii) Establishing the

existing ethnic interrelations along economic, political, governance and resource usage that affect peaceful coexistence and development and finally iii) analyzing the socio-economic status of the youths and the general community including opportunities available to them.

The baseline survey was conducted between 8th and 11th September 2010. According to the survey respondents, most conflicts are land/property related. Fortunately, most people (87%) believe reconciliation is still possible after 2007 post election violence. Local politicians were mentioned as the greatest (43%) conflict instigators in Rift Valley followed by government officers/agencies. There seem to be no Early Warning Systems (EWS) in place in all the districts surveyed as evidenced by the 55% response from interviewees. Most ethnic communities are willing to interact and allow members of other communities settle in their ancestral land. Most respondents recommended inclusion of women in DPC's. More than 50% of the youths in all districts surveyed lack means of livelihood or a job and attribute their participation in violence to this. The desire for management and peace building skills by most youths in self help groups is encouraging. Bridging the existing unemployment gap through self-employment to guarantee peaceful coexistence and development among youths and communities is a viable option.

Activity 1.2 Establish/strengthen District Peace Committees:

The formations of District Peace Committees as community-driven peacebuilding and conflict management structures have been done in all the 8 districts. However, while these institutions are a commendable effort to promote peaceful coexistence, in Nandi North, Keiyo North and Molo the structures were less hybrid with some communities disproportionately represented. Mercy Corps together with the NSC reconstituted the Eldoret East District Peace Committee in late September to meet government and NSC requirements and criteria and is working with the DCs and Committee members to get a fair representation of the ethnic groups present in these districts included in the committees. Mercy Corps is also conducting trainings to help integrate traditional and modern conflict intervention mechanisms to prevent, manage or transform inter-ethnic and intra-ethnic conflicts. In collaboration with NSC, Mercy Corps, in its trainings is focusing on the technical aspects of conflicts and peacebuilding with NSC training the DPCs on their roles and mandates.

Activity 1.3 Conflict management and consensus-building training for district leaders:

The training of district leaders was started in September and will run into the next reporting quarter. The trainings in Nandi North, Molo, Keiyo and Kericho West that have so far taken place show that local conflict management in the four districts will occur when actors who do not have a political, social or economic stake in continuing violence come together and build a constituency for peace. According to the trainees the development of a strong constituency of peacebuilders/lovers will undermine the perpetrators of violence, leading to the development of momentum toward peace. The first trainings have focused on local mediation, incorporating consensus-building based on open discussions to exchange information and clarify issues. This has been informed by the fact that conflicting parties are more likely to accept guidance from these mediators than from other sources because an elder's decision does not entail any loss of face and is backed by social pressure. The end result is, ideally, a sense of unity, shared involvement and responsibility, and dialogue among groups otherwise in conflict.

Activity 1.4 Dialogue forums for district leaders:

As per the Annual Workplan, activity 1.4 is not scheduled for this reporting period.

Activity 1.5 Establish Early Warning Systems with the DPC secretariats:

As per the Annual Workplan, activity 1.5 is not scheduled for this reporting period.

Activity 1.6 Multi-district and regional dialogue forums:

As per the Annual Workplan, activity 1.6 is not scheduled for this reporting period.

Objective 2: Support community dialogues and implement joint development projects that build bridges among divided communities and demonstrate tangible benefits to coexistence

Summary of Objective 2 Results
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 80 communities engaged through dialogues to promote reconciliation and identify projects for implementation• 64 community and district projects are implemented that demonstrate tangible benefits to cooperation• Community members show increased willingness to cooperate across conflict lines• Joint monitoring teams are established for all projects

Activity 2.1 Communities participate in district dialogues to identify consensus-building and economic development projects:

As per the Annual Workplan, activity 2.1 is not scheduled for this reporting period.

Activity 2.2 Implement community consensus-building and economic development projects:

As per the Annual Workplan, activity 2.2 is not scheduled for this reporting period.

Activity 2.3 Joint monitoring and reporting teams:

As per the Annual Workplan, activity 2.3 is not scheduled for this reporting period.

Objective 3: Support youth integration and address a key cause of conflict through youth leadership training and income generation activities

Summary of Objective 3 Results
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Organizational capacity of local youth association and Youth Self Help Groups strengthened• Young people gain new skills that help them earn an income and address daily challenges• Youth implement up to 40 cash-for-work activities that promote community development• Youth feel like they are making a positive contribution to their communities• Youth identify and implement up to 40 income generating activities• Private sector mentors support youth entrepreneurs• Youth-produced success stories published or aired on local media.

Activity 3.1 Organizational capacity building for youth partner and Youth Self Help Groups:

As per the Annual Workplan, activity 3.1 is not scheduled for this reporting period.

Activity 3.2 Core training for Youth Self Help Group leaders:

As per the Annual Workplan, activity 3.2 is not scheduled for this reporting period.

Activity 3.3 Youth-led cash-for-work initiatives:

As per the Annual Workplan, activity 3.3 is not scheduled for this reporting period.

Activity 3.4 Youth develops income generating projects with the support of local private sector mentors:

As per the Annual Workplan, activity 3.4 is not scheduled for this reporting period.

Activities 3.5 Youth produce success stories in collaboration with local journalists:

As per the Annual Workplan, activity 3.5 is not scheduled for this reporting period.

III. Constraints and Challenges

- Splitting of the districts continue to present key challenges, especially in establishment of district peace committees. The splitting of Keiyo into North and South, and the seeming unwillingness of the District Commissioners to work with one united DPC meant doing separate assessments in the two places.
- Traditionally, Kalenjin Rift Valley has had very few if any NGOs. However, since the 2007/2008 post election violence (mainly in response to the need of the government and other donor agencies to channel funds through and implement projects using local NGOs), there is now a plethora of local NGOs whose main interest is income-generation for themselves and their constituents. Some of these NGOs have been accused of making unfounded and alarmist statements on the peace situation in Rift Valley to supposedly get funding. Generally, most of these local NGOs are small outfits with tightly guarded information about their operations. It seems they have incompletely understood the concept of peace building with civil society.

IV. Lessons Learned

- The conflict assessment training program done in Nandi North and Keiyo for government, civil society, local community members and other key decision makers acting at the community level, revealed important benefits of including decision making bodies and individuals in a conflict analysis process. It also highlighted important opportunities of such outreach for conflict transformation and peace building. For example, individual in-depth interviews with community members were discovered to be most informative for the analysis of *relational* aspects of conflict, while individual interviews may reveal more sensitive information, e.g., on conflict impacts and community politics. Group discussions held during participatory reflective sessions, (e.g. history and causes of conflicts) can point out some major structural issues that prevent people from improving their lifestyles according to their aspirations and ideas. With all participatory assessments, however, it is crucial to take account of the frequently dissimilar needs and aspirations of different social strata (particularly of age, tribe and gender) within one community. Like conducting interviews with different individuals will reveal different opinions, conducting

participatory conflict analysis on a specific issue of contention with different social groups is likely to reveal differing views. Therefore, reliability of the data can only be achieved by working separately with several groups, networking, meetings and subsequent discussions of the outcomes of various group sessions with all participants.

- Current events play a great role in shaping debate and perception on peace building issues. While this period of calm has provided a great moment for planting the seeds of peace in Kenya, the ICC investigations has had a great bearing on the content and outcome of our conflict trainings, assessments and mapping exercises. For example, the baseline survey, as well as the conflict assessment and mappings were done during a time when public debate on prosecution of perpetrators of post-election violence had taken centre stage. Most respondents perceived the exercise to be part of ICC effort to root out perpetrators of post election violence. The common question asked by participants was "why are you (Mercy Corps) focusing on Kalenjin zones only?".
- Rift Valley's prior experience of ethnic/political violence suggests that the most serious threat to peace derives from the deliberate mobilization of grievance based on perceived inequities between ethnic groups. Given the evident regional disparities that exist in Kenya, the grounds for collective grievances are real, and constant vigilance is required if conflict is to be avoided.
- In its trainings and other peace building engagements, Mercy Corps gives legitimacy to discussions about inter-ethnic and political violence by reframing the discussion in terms of issues rather than in terms of identities. By focusing on issues rather than identities, participants perceive their needs and interests as being associated with categories of identity other than ethnic groups. These engagements have revealed that there are overlapping cleavages in Rift Valley between individuals with more traditional worldviews and those with more westernized or synthetic worldviews. By focusing on issues, these worldview conflicts have become more readily apparent.

V. Planned activities for next period of three months

In the next three months we plan to continue with our conflict management and consensus building training for district leaders. The October training will focus on basic peace building skills. Two district dialogue forums of influential leaders - one in November and the other in December - will be organized. Discussions of the meeting will include common challenges alongside helping the participants build personal networks, learn new skills in leadership, consensus building, and communication. To help gain community acceptance and track community dispute information, one stakeholder meeting will be held per district in December. Community clusters will be identified in October to allow the holding of one community reconciliation dialogue in each cluster starting November, 2010. One multi district dialogue forum to share lessons in promoting reconciliation will also be held. Mercy Corps will also conduct assessments of the local partner and the YSHGs using its LINC (Localizing Institutional Capacity in Sudan) assessment and training materials. This will be followed by capacity building sessions for the local partners and YSHG group leaders in areas of leadership, management and consensus building. These trainings will equip the groups with skills in readiness for cash-for-work activities in December.

Activity (Person responsible)	2010		
	Oct	Nov	Dec
Program start up			
Hiring of program staff (CD)			
Conduct external midterm program evaluation (CD,PM,M&E and External evaluator)			
Semi-annual Progress Reports, (CD)			
Goal 1: Build and strengthen local mechanisms for conflict mitigation and reconciliation			
1.1 Baseline, conflict assessment and mapping, Nandi, Keiyo, Nakuru (CD, Conflict specialist)			
1.2 Establishment and support District Peace Committees, Nandi and Keiyo (CD,PM,PC)			
1.3 Conflict management and consensus building training for district leaders (PM, PCs, POs)			
1.4 Conduct 32-40 district dialogues forums (PCs, POs)			
1.5 Establishment of early warning systems (PCs, POs, DPCs)			
1.6 Multi district and provincial leaders regional forums (PM, PCs, POs, DPCs)			
1.7 Quarterly open meetings for local stakeholders (PM,DPC's)			
Goal 2: Support community dialogues and implement joint development projects that build bridges among divided communities for peaceful co-existence			
2.1 40/80 Community reconciliation dialogue implementation (PCs, POs, DPCs)			
2.2 20/64 district reconstruction projects implementation (PCs, POs, DPCs)			
2.3 Establishment and training of joint monitoring teams (PM, M&E, PCs, DPCs)			
Goal 3: Support youth integration and address a key cause of violence through youth leadership training, small scale cash-for-work community reconstruction projects and IGA's			
3.1 Organizational capacity building for youth partner and youth self help groups (PM, PCs)			
3.2 Core training for Youth Self Help Group Leaders (PC, PO, local partner/youth groups)			
3.3 20/40 rapid response cash-for-work youth community reconstruction projects(PCs, YDC)			
3.4 Identification and implementation of 20/40 IGA's (Specialist, private sector, PM, PCs)			
3.5 Production of 8 youth success stories (PM, M&E, PCs, local journalists, PC, YDCs)			

Goal 1: Build and strengthen local mechanisms for conflict mitigation and reconciliation

Activity 1.2: Establishment and support of District Peace Committees

Mercy Corps will continue to work with the NSC and the DC's office in the districts reached to provide capacity building to existing DPCs. Those DPCs that require reconstitution and training as established will be supported through out this quarter. Some members of the DPCs will be trained in the district leaders conflict management training in October. There will be a continuous attendance of District Peace Committees quarterly meetings by Mercy Corps staff to take lessons and challenges faced by the DPCs in their community peace building work.

Activity 1.3: Conflict management and consensus building training for district leaders

This activity was started in September and will run through November 2010. Mercy Corps will train district and provincial leaders including DPC members in basic peace building skills. In the basic skills, more advanced consensus building and negotiation tools that can help district leaders begin to address more complex issues will be incorporated.

Activity 1.4: 32-40 district dialogues forums for district leaders

These meetings will draw together 30-40 influential religious, political, traditional, business, and civil society representatives at the district level. The forums will include at least 30-40% women and youth representatives. Discussions of the meeting will include common challenges alongside helping the participants rebuild personal networks, learn new skills in leadership, consensus building, and communication.

Activity 1.5: Establishment of early warning systems with the DPC secretariat

In November 2010, Mercy Corps will meet with early warning actors in Rift Valley for information exchange on existing structures. Best practices and training materials like reporting forms will be developed. 30 early warning systems participants per district will be identified in November for training in December. There will be a close working relationship with DPC secretariats in this activity.

Activity 1.6: Multi district and provincial leaders' regional forums

The first multi District forum that will bring together influential multi-ethnic and multi-political leadership from all the districts covered will be held in November 2010. Participants in the forum will learn from the various DPC secretariats about what activities are helpful in promoting reconciliation. The forum will also serve as an opportunity to collect lessons learned for broad dissemination through informal networks and media outlets.

Activity 1.7: Quarterly open meetings for local stakeholders

To help gain community acceptance and track community dispute information, one stakeholder meeting will be held per district in December 2010. The forum will also be used to discuss peace building experiences by different players.

Goal 2: Support community dialogues and implement joint development projects that build bridges among divided communities for peaceful co-existence

Activity 2.1: 40/80 community reconciliation dialogues implementation

Community clusters will be identified in October to allow for one community reconciliation dialogue in each cluster in November. Consensus-building and joint economic development projects identification and planning will form part of the dialogue objectives. Stakeholders throughout the district will be brought together to ensure communities understand through a transparent process why certain projects are selected. Participants will draw on skills acquired through previous trainings to develop a strategy for bringing their communities within their districts together to reduce tensions and promote joint activities.

Goal 3: Support youth integration and address a key cause of violence through youth leadership training, small-scale cash-for-work community reconstruction projects and income generation activities

Activity 3.1: Organizational capacities building for youth partner and youth self help groups

This activity is planned to start in October and run through out the whole 3 months after identifying a new partner. To identify weak capacity areas, Mercy Corps will conduct

assessments of the new local partners and the YSHGs involved. LINCS (Localizing Institutional Capacity in Sudan) assessment and training materials will be adopted for this activity. Assistance to Youth Self Help Groups will also be extended to help build their capacity to ensure sustainability post program activities. The assistance will be in form of hands-on training on financial management, project development and implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and resource mobilization.

Activity 3.2: Core training for Youth Self Help Group Leaders

Mercy Corps and our youth partners will host a series of training sessions for elected youth leaders of self-help groups. This activity is planned for October and November 2010. Young people will go through an initial leadership and consensus-building workshop. To ensure that the economic skills are relevant to the local private sector, we will survey business owners and Chambers of Commerce about the skills they feel are lacking among young people and work with them to co-design and co-lead training modules following the income generation activity.

Activity 3.3: 20/40 Rapid response youth lead cash-for-work community reconstruction projects

Mercy Corps will start receiving youth-led cash-for-work projects applications in November 2010. Actual implementation of qualified projects will start in December 2010. These projects will be for the benefit of the community, but will be more focused on youth needs, for example refurbishing a school or youth center. There will be continuous monitoring of these activities by Mercy Corps and the local partner for optimal implementation.

VI. List of sub-grants (pending approval of modification # 1, submitted to USAID on October 21, 2010)

1. Wareng Youth Development and Peace Initiative – Eldoret East, Eldoret West, Wareng, Nandi North, and Keiyo
2. Kericho Youth Centre – Kericho East and Kericho West
3. Peace Development Forum - Nakuru/Molo

VII. Index of all reports and information products produced under this grant

- Mercy Corps LEAP II baseline survey report, October, 2010
- Mercy Corps LEAP II conflict assessment and mapping report - Keiyo North
- Mercy Corps LEAP II conflict assessment and mapping report - Keiyo South
- Mercy Corps LEAP II conflict assessment and mapping report - Nandi North
- Mercy Corps LEAP II conflict assessment and mapping report - condensed report Keiyo North and South, and Nandi North
- Mercy Corps LEAP II conflict management and consensus-building training report for district leaders - Kericho West
- Mercy Corps LEAP II conflict management and consensus-building training report for district leaders – Nandi North
- Mercy Corps LEAP II Molo District Peace Committee training report

VIII. Expenditures of the program broken down by budget line (preliminary data)

	BUDGET	Expenditures	Balances	% spent
Description				
a. Personnel	502,850	34,224	468,626	6.81%
b. Fringe Benefits	261,045	15,899	245,146	6.09%
c. Travel	20,078	1,413	18,665	7.04%
d. Equipment	23,334	-	23,334	0.00%
e. Supplies	20,550	16,841	3,709	81.95%
f. Contractual	441,414	565	440,849	0.13%
g. Other Costs	211,066	15,152	195,914	7.18%
<i>i. Total Direct Charges</i>	<i>1,480,337</i>	<i>84,094</i>	<i>1,396,243</i>	<i>5.68%</i>
j. Indirect Charges	219,663	12,614	207,049	5.74%
k. TOTALS	1,700,000	96,708	1,603,292	5.69%